

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION
FOR IRELAND.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND.
1914.

REPORT AND TABLES

RELATING TO

IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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To

HIS EXCELLENCY IVOR CHURCHILL, BARON WIMBORNE, Lord
Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am desired by the Vice-President to submit to Your
Excellency the Report and Tables relating to the Irish Migratory
Agricultural Labourers, and also to the Wages of Agricultural
Labourers in Ireland in 1914.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

UPPER MERRION STREET,

DUBLIN, 29th July, 1915.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, 1914.

REPORT

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on the numbers and earnings of Irish migratory agricultural labourers, and on the wages of Irish agricultural labourers in 1914.

I.—Migratory Agricultural Labourers.

The number of persons in Ireland who migrate each year for agricultural work has fallen off very considerably in recent years, decreasing from about 32,000 in 1900 to about 13,000 in 1914. The numbers who migrated in each of the last twenty years were probably about as follows:—

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1895	23,500	1900	32,000	1905	25,000	1910	18,500
1896	27,000	1901	28,000	1906	25,000	1911	15,500
1897	27,000	1902	27,000	1907	24,000	1912	16,000
1898	30,000	1903	25,000	1908	22,500	1913	15,000
1899	31,500	1904	25,000	1909	20,500	1914	13,000

As only a few hundred Irish migrants go for agricultural work to places in Ireland distant from their homes, these figures may be taken as representing approximately the number of agricultural migrants who went to Great Britain each year.

Accurate returns of the number of agricultural migrants are not available, but the above estimates are believed to be roughly approximate. They are based on (1) returns compiled by the enumerators of agricultural statistics as results of enquiries made in June of each year at the homes of the migrants; (2) returns of temporary emigrants from each Irish port (except Dublin), which are kindly furnished by

the Registrar-General; and (3) returns for 1911 and previous years of harvestmen who booked *via* Dublin, which were obtained through the courtesy of the Railway Companies.

The returns compiled in June of persons who had actually migrated or intended to migrate, which are made by the police enumerators of agricultural statistics, include only about 60 per cent. of the persons who actually migrate, but contain interesting information showing the numbers that go from each district to England and to Scotland, and also the number of farmers, with different sized holdings, and the number of their sons and daughters that are included. The total number thus enumerated in each of the last twenty years were :—

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1895	14,119	1900	19,022	1905	14,830	1910	10,225
1896	16,312	1901	16,865	1906	15,286	1911	8,878
1897	16,237	1902	16,220	1907	15,021	1912	9,217
1898	17,902	1903	14,708	1908	12,300	1913	8,687
1899	18,910	1904	15,319	1909	10,938	1914	7,341

DISTRICTS FROM WHICH THE MIGRANTS ARE DRAWN.

Very few migrants come from Leinster or Munster; roughly three-fourths are from Connaught, and one-fourth from Ulster. The actual numbers enumerated as having migrated from each Province in each of the last five years were :—

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
From Connaught ...	8,325	6,848	6,867	6,547	5,438
" Ulster ...	1,581	1,824	2,097	1,988	1,735
" Leinster ...	63	38	23	16	23
" Munster ...	256	108	230	186	145
Total ...	10,225	8,878	9,217	8,687	7,341

Although the numbers of migrants enumerated only amount to about 60 per cent. of the number of persons who actually migrated, still the enumeration returns give a comparative measure of the importance of the migrations to the different localities affected, and for this purpose the number of migrants enumerated from each Poor Law Union per 1,000 of the total population (men, women, and children) in the Union has been calculated and shown in Table II., page 13. The table shows that in 1914 the highest migration rate was in the Swinford Poor Law Union, where the migrants numbered 44.3 per 1,000 of the total population. The next highest rates were 32.0 per 1,000 in Glenties, Co. Donegal; 25.5 per 1,000 in Dunfanaghy, Co. Donegal; 22.9 in Westport, Co. Mayo; 21.4 in Belmullet, Co. Mayo; 19.9 in Portumna, Co. Galway; 18.0 in Claremorris, Co. Mayo; 17.4 in Castlebar, Co. Mayo; 16.1 in Ballina, Co. Mayo; and 14.8 in Glennamaddy, Co. Galway.

The numbers of males and females enumerated as having migrated in each of the last five years were:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1910	9,857	368	10,225
1911	8,545	333	8,878
1912	8,789	428	9,217
1913	8,394	293	8,687
1914	7,112	229	7,341

As only a few hundred women migrate each year, a better idea of the effect of the migration in the different districts than that given by the second last paragraph will be obtained from Table III., page 17, which shows for each County, each Province, and for the whole of Ireland the number of male migrants per 1,000 males 20 years of age and upwards. This shows that 5.4 per 1,000 men in Ireland migrated in 1914, the number from Connaught being 29.3, from Ulster 3.6, from Munster 0.3, and from Leinster 0.1 per 1,000 males 20 years old and upwards. The highest county rates were:—Co. Mayo, 77.8 per 1,000; Co. Donegal, 30.3; Co. Roscommon, 14.0; Co. Sligo, 9.5, and Co. Galway, 8.9. The migrants from one of the Connaught counties—Co. Leitrim—were few, being only 0.9 per 1,000.

MIGRATORY LABOURERS AS LANDHOLDERS.

Tables IV., V., and VI. of this Report show the number of landholders, with different sized holdings, the numbers of their sons and daughters, and the number of labourers who are not landholders who migrated in 1914.

Of the 7,341 migrants enumerated last year, 6,397, or 87 per cent., were landholders, or the sons and daughters of landholders. The landholders numbered 1,342 (i.e., 18 per cent. of the migrants), of whom 186 had holdings not exceeding 5 acres, 482 from 5 to 10 acres, 368 from 10 to 15 acres, 129 from 15 to 20 acres, 52 from 20 to 25 acres, 58 from 25 to 30 acres, 26 from 30 to 40 acres, and 41 with holdings above 40 acres, the larger holdings being chiefly rough grazing and mountain land of low valuation.

DISTRICTS TO WHICH THE LABOURERS MIGRATE.

The following table shows the percentages of the total number of migratory labourers who went in each of the last five years to England and Wales, to Scotland, and to Irish Counties other than where their permanent homes are:—

Year.	England and Wales,	Scotland.	Irish Counties.	Total.
1910	77.0	16.6	6.4	100.0
1911	73.2	22.0	4.8	100.0
1912	65.8	27.3	6.9	100.0
1913	70.9	23.7	5.4	100.0
1914	69.4	27.0	3.6	100.0

In 1914 the total number of migrants enumerated as going to England was 5,098, and all of these, with the exception of 60, came from Connaught, 3,962, or 78 per cent., coming from Co. Mayo alone. During the season they follow a considerable itinerary. After hay-making in Lancashire and Yorkshire, they find further employment in these counties at turnip hoeing, etc., and then move to Lincolnshire and North Cambridgeshire for the corn harvest; thence to Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Cheshire for potato digging. Last year their usual wage was about 25s. a week, with free lodgings and an allowance of potatoes and milk or beer. At piece work they earned up to 35s. and even 40s. a week.

The total number of migrants enumerated in 1914 as going to Scotland was 1,979, of whom 1,615 were from Ulster and 363 from Connaught, including 1,588, or 80 per cent. of the whole, from Co. Donegal, and 319, or 16 per cent., from Co. Mayo. These labourers were chiefly engaged at potato lifting, at which many of them put in twenty weeks. They start work in Ayrshire early in June, but later in the season scatter over the country, and return to Ireland in November. Last year they earned usually about 20s. to 25s. a week, with free lodging and sometimes an allowance of potatoes, but on piecework made as much as 30s. a week.

Reports from English and Scotch employers bear testimony to the trustworthiness, skill, and thriftiness of the migrants. They save usually from half to three-quarters of their earnings, and some return home with as much as £20 saved in the season.

II:—Agricultural Labour in Ireland.

THE SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

The annual migrations of Irish agricultural labourers would suggest to those unfamiliar with the conditions of Ireland that such migrations indicated a permanent glut in the agricultural labour market in Ireland, but such a state of affairs does not exist. On the contrary, there has been for many years a marked scarcity of agricultural labourers in Ireland, and the numbers that joined the army since the outbreak of war have further intensified the difficulties of the farmers. No returns are available of the number of agricultural labourers in Ireland in 1914, but it is of interest to note the numbers enumerated by the Irish Census Commissioners at each of the last five Census periods and by this Department for 1912. As the Reports of the Irish Census Commissioners state that a large proportion of persons returned as general labourers may be assumed to be agricultural, the number of general labourers (excluding those in the six County Boroughs) returned at each Census period since and including that

taken in 1871 are shown in the following table in addition to the numbers actually returned as agricultural labourers :—

Year.	Agricultural Labourers.			General Labourers.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	446,682	62,662	509,344	194,826	19,859	214,685
1881	300,091	36,036	336,127	104,647	9,396	114,043
1891	258,042	22,044	280,086	82,854	4,592	87,446
1901	217,652	14,219	231,871	76,870	2,165	79,035
1911	195,864	4,036	199,900	100,960	1,139	102,099

This shows that there has been a very serious decline in the supply of agricultural labour, but does not indicate a still further loss that has taken place—the loss of efficiency amongst Irish labourers. The best labour has left the country, and farmers complain as much of the lack of efficiency as of the difficulty of getting the labourers.

In June, 1912, the numbers of persons actively engaged in agriculture in Ireland, as returned by the Enumerators of Agricultural Statistics to this Department, were :—

—		Members of Farmers' Families.	Other Permanent Labourers.	Persons temporarily employed.	Total.
MALES :					
Under 18 years	..	73,723	12,503	8,387	94,613
18 years and over	..	492,072	126,446	97,372	715,890
Total Males	..	565,795	138,949	105,759	810,503
FEMALES :					
Under 18 years	..	45,055	5,812	4,816	55,683
18 years and over	..	178,808	16,058	12,186	207,052
Total Females	..	223,863	21,870	17,002	262,735
Total Persons	..	789,658	160,819	122,761	1,073,238

From this table it will be seen that out of 1,073,238 persons engaged in farm-work (1) 810,503 were males and 262,735 were females, (2) 789,658 were members of farmers' families, 160,819 were other permanent labourers, and the remainder, 122,761, were persons temporarily employed at farm-work on the 1st June, 1912.

WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN IRELAND.

Returns of the rates of wages paid to agricultural labourers in each district in Ireland in 1914 were kindly furnished by the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and by a number of representative farmers. The returns show considerable variations in the rates of wages, even within each County; the differences in each

Province and for the Country as a whole are, of course, still greater. It is accordingly difficult to arrive at accurate estimates of the average wages, but the following table is believed to show for each Province and for the whole country the general rate of weekly wages in 1914 of male agricultural labourers who do not live in free cottages or receive allowances of any kind :—

—	Ploughmen.		Cattlemen.		General Labourers.		Boys.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
Leinster ...	12/-	14/-	11/6	12/9	10/6	12/3	7/3	8/6
Munster ...	13/6	15/9	11/6	13/6	11/9	13/9	8/-	9/9
Ulster ...	13/3	15/9	11/3	13/9	11/-	13/6	8/3	10/-
Connaught ...	12/-	14/-	11/6	14/-	11/-	12/9	7/9	9/6
IRELAND ...	13/-	15/-	11/6	13/6	11/0	13/-	8/-	9/6

Corresponding rates for each County will be found in Table VIII., p. 31, which also shows the cash wages of male labourers who have in addition free houses and other allowances and of those who get full board and lodging. There is a considerable range in the value and number of allowances where these are given in addition to a weekly money wage. This variation is largely accounted for by the character of the farming practised, whether grazing, tillage, or mixed. The allowances may include any or all of the following :—free house and garden, potato ground, milk, fuel and grazing. The estimated value of these perquisites generally ranges from about 3s. to 4s. 6d. per week. Where full board and lodging is given it is estimated to be equivalent to about 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. a week.

It will be observed from Table VIII. that there is a considerable difference in the wages paid in different counties. As a rule in the counties adjoining the chief centres of population the wages of agricultural labourers are highest and demand for the available labour supply is keenest ; farming being somewhat intensive, renders a comparatively high scale of remuneration possible, and a comparatively high standard of intelligence is required from the labourer. On the other hand, in some western counties, even where there is but a small demand for labour, a rate of wages is sometimes paid which is over the general average for the country. The periodic migration of labourers from these districts to work in England and Scotland furnishes an explanation. Home employers are forced from this cause to pay a rate of wages which will remove the inducement to go across channel for employment in the season ; owing to the reduced numbers of labourers available, higher rates have also to be paid to temporary workers.

Ploughmen obtain the highest wages, and are recognised as representing the more skilled form of agricultural labour. It is the essential of a ploughman to possess skill and resource, besides not a little to him is entrusted the duty of keeping the tillage work abreast of the season ; in addition to this he has assigned to him the care and condition of the working horses as well as the economic management of the various

implements of machinery. The cattleman, though perhaps not as well paid as the ploughman, is paid more than the ordinary agricultural labourer, as he is called upon to undertake considerable responsibility; the skill and attention required to attend breeding stock of all kinds, and the experience necessary for successfully in-feeding cattle in winter repay the higher wage this class of farm worker commands. In most counties where in-feeding is not much practised the ploughman receives a decidedly higher wage; but in tillage counties, where, of course, there is considerable in-feeding, the wage of the cattleman is fully equal to that of the ploughman, and in some cases even exceeds it. General farm labourers are called upon to do less skilled and responsible work, and are paid at a lower rate. The wages of boys vary considerably; these now constitute a large proportion of the labourers who are lodged and boarded in farmers' houses.

Taken all round, there are signs of a slight but steady advance in real wages. This no doubt is due to a rise in the cost and standard of living, to the fall in the numbers of labourers available for farm work and to the employment of direct labour on roads. The increase in the cost of living and the increased prices which the farmer is getting for his produce, have been mainly instrumental in bringing about increased wages. The wages, however, are still very low.

The wages of temporary labourers have increased in recent years, and probably to a greater extent than those of permanent labourers. The usual daily wages current in 1914 were for men 2s. or 2s. 6d. at turnip thinning, potato digging, and at turnip and mangel pulling; 2s. 6d. or 3s. at seeding; 3s. or 3s. 6d. at the hay and corn harvest, flax pulling and threshing. For women the usual rates were 1s. 6d. or 2s. for seeding, turnip thinning, potato digging, turnip and mangel pulling; 2s. or 2s. 6d. for hay and corn harvest and at threshing, and 2s. 6d. or 3s. at flax pulling.

Variation between summer and winter wages chiefly affects temporary or casual labourers. In a few counties the rate paid per day is about the same in both seasons; in others the wage paid in winter is less than that paid in summer by about 1s. or 2s. per week. In dairying counties the employment of extra hands as milkers during the summer season is a necessity. These are mainly the wives and daughters of men employed on the farm. The usual wage paid varies from 3s. to 5s. per week for milking ten cows morning and evening; in some cases payment in kind is made by a daily allowance of milk.

The working hours for agricultural labourers during the six months from May to October are usually from 7.0 a.m. to 6.0 p.m., with an hour's allowance for dinner; in winter the working period extends from light to darkness. Ploughmen and cattlemen ordinarily give the longest hours, having to come earlier and remain longer than the less skilled workers.

Payment by piece-work is not nearly so common as it was forty or fifty years ago. In some districts of the north it is now confined to flax pulling, though even this is not usually paid for in this manner.

In many districts in the south and west turnip thinning and lifting are contracted for in this way, as the nature of both operations favours the system. Draining and fencing are also usually paid for by piece-work, but there is not so much of this done now in piece-work as formerly.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS BUTLER,

*Superintendent of Statistics and
Intelligence Branch.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION,

DUBLIN, 27th July, 1915.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, 1914.

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PROVINCES AND COUNTRIES.	Popu-lation in 1911.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.				Rate per 1,000 according to the Census of 1911.			
		No. in 1911.	No. in 1912.	No. in 1913.	No. in 1914.	In 1911.	In 1912.	In 1913.	In 1914.
LEINSTER									
Carlow County	36,252	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin "	477,193	—	—	2	—	—	—	0.0	—
Kildare "	66,027	—	—	1	1	—	—	0.0	0.0
Kilkenny "	74,992	—	1	—	3	—	0.0	—	0.1
King's "	56,832	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	0.0
Longford "	43,820	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louth "	63,665	85	22	13	13	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Meath "	65,001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's "	54,629	2	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	—
Westmeath "	55,986	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford "	102,273	1	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	—
Wicklow "	60,711	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER :									
Clare County	104,232	8	7	4	2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cork "	225,104	23	17	27	12	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kerry "	139,691	135	206	165	90	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.8
Limerick "	147,069	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary "	152,433	7	—	—	40	0.0	—	—	0.3
Waterford "	89,666	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	0.0
ULSTER :									
Antrim County	480,016	4	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	—
Armagh "	130,291	148	92	151	96	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.5
Cavan "	91,178	—	11	2	—	—	0.1	0.0	—
Donegal "	168,537	1,631	1,914	1,797	1,640	9.7	11.4	10.7	9.7
Down "	505,068	2	11	—	3	0.0	0.0	—	0.0
Fermanagh "	61,836	9	13	3	2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Londonderry "	140,625	22	27	30	23	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Monaghan "	71,455	7	—	2	—	0.1	—	0.0	—
Tyrone "	142,065	3	29	3	1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
CONNAUGHT :									
Galway County	182,224	557	616	582	490	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.7
Leitrim "	63,562	51	79	51	17	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.3
Mayo "	102,177	5,233	5,442	5,060	4,282	27.2	28.3	26.3	22.3
Roscommon "	93,959	647	426	538	417	6.9	4.5	5.7	4.4
Sligo "	79,045	360	302	318	232	4.0	3.8	4.0	2.9
SUMMARY									
Leinster Province	1,162,044	38	23	16	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Munster "	1,035,425	168	290	156	145	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Ulster "	1,581,090	1,824	2,007	1,968	1,735	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1
Connaught "	610,084	6,848	6,867	5,547	5,488	11.2	11.2	10.7	8.0
TOTAL OF IRELAND	4,790,219	8,378	9,217	8,687	7,341	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.7

TABLE II.—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) in 1914, as returned by the Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics; with the PROPORTION of such LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the POPULATION according to the Census of 1911.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Population in 1911.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females).	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Abbeyleix	Queen's	15,935	-	-
Antrim	Antrim	30,050	-	-
Ardee	Louth and Meath	13,781	-	-
Armagh	Armagh	44,109	-	-
Athlone	Roscommon and Westmeath	20,463	-	0.1
Athy	Kildare and Queen's	21,849	-	-
Bailieborough	Cavan	14,757	-	-
Ballina	Mayo	23,531	380	16.1
Ballinasloe	Galway and Roscommon	18,561	12	0.6
Ballinrobe	Mayo	19,928	34	1.7
Ballycastle	Antrim	12,193	-	-
Ballymahon	Longford and Westmeath	11,753	-	-
Ballymena	Antrim	48,415	-	-
Ballymoney	Antrim	27,155	-	-
Ballyshannon	Donegal, Fermanagh, and Leitrim	20,163	-	-
Ballyvaughan	Clare	3,651	-	-
Baleathery	Dublin	19,232	-	-
Ballinglass	Carlow, Kildare, and Wicklow	15,107	-	-
Banbridge	Armagh and Down	40,131	2	0.0
Bandon	Cork	16,888	-	-
Bantry	Cork	12,733	-	-
Bawnboy	Cavan and Leitrim	17,183	-	-
Belfast	Antrim and Down	408,553	-	-
Belmullet	Mayo	14,346	307	21.4
Birr	King's and Tipperary	23,287	1	0.0
Borrisokane	Tipperary	7,853	-	-
Boyle	Roscommon and Sligo	28,406	66	2.3
Cahersiveen	Kerry	20,785	33	1.6
Callan	Kilkenny and Tipperary	13,067	-	-
Carlow	Carlow and Queen's	32,910	-	-
Carriekmacross	Monaghan	15,108	-	-
Carriek-on-Shannon	Leitrim and Roscommon	17,541	11	0.6
Carriek-on-Suir	Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Waterford	16,725	2	0.1
Cashel	Tipperary	19,501	-	-
Castlebar	Mayo	25,805	449	17.4
Castleblayney	Armagh and Monaghan	25,109	32	1.3
Castlecumber	Kilkenny	9,377	-	-
Castlederg	Tyrone	11,161	-	-
Castlereagh	Roscommon	31,554	398	12.6
Castletown	Cork	10,393	1	0.1

TABLE II.—(continued)—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, &c.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Popula- tion in 1911.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females).	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Popula- tion.
Cavan	Cavan	34,573	-	-
Cellbridge ..	Dublin and Kildare ..	14,163	-	-
Claremorris ..	Mayo	24,280	437	18.0
Clifden	Galway	17,325	2	0.1
Clogheen	Tipperary	14,737	-	-
Clogher	Tyrone	13,744	-	-
Clonakilty ..	Cork	17,628	-	-
Clones	Fermanagh and Monaghan ..	15,880	-	-
Clonmel	Tipperary and Waterford ..	18,301	-	-
Coleraine	Londonderry	30,224	1	0.0
Cookstown ..	Tyrone	22,516	-	-
Cootehill	Cavan and Monaghan ..	20,324	-	-
Cork	Cork	131,458	-	-
Corrofin	Clare	4,483	-	-
Croom	Limerick	10,372	-	-
Delvin	Westmeath	7,864	-	-
Dingle	Kerry	17,804	-	-
Donegal	Donegal	19,616	6	0.3
Downpatrick ..	Down	39,196	-	-
Drogheda	Louth and Meath	24,979	-	-
Downmore, West ..	Sligo	12,103	-	-
Dublin, North ..	Dublin	179,562	-	-
Dublin, South ..	Dublin	226,634	-	-
Dundalk	Louth	33,029	13	0.4
Dunfanaghy	Donegal	15,471	394	25.5
Dungannon	Tyrone	30,250	-	-
Dungarvan	Waterford	14,236	-	-
Dunmanway	Cork	12,273	-	-
Dunshanglin ..	Meath	8,085	-	-
Edenderry,	Kildare, King's, and Meath ..	14,499	1	0.1
Ennis	Clare	19,523	-	-
Enniscorthy	Wexford	31,304	-	-
Enniskillen	Cavan and Fermanagh ..	28,670	-	-
Ennistimon	Clare	16,882	-	-
Fermoy	Cork	22,833	-	-
Galway	Galway	35,083	4	0.1
Glennamaddy ..	Galway	15,263	226	14.8
Glenties	Donegal	32,800	1,050	32.0
Gorey	Wexford	16,095	-	-
Gort	Galway	11,382	-	-
Granard	Cavan, Longford, and West- meath.	21,840	-	-

TABLE II.—(continued)—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, &c.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Popula- tion in 1911	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females).	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Popula- tion.
Inishowen ..	Donegal	27,576	60	2.2
Irvinestown ..	Fermanagh and Tyrone ..	13,036	3	0.2
Kanturk ..	Cork	22,209	5	0.2
Kells ..	Meath	13,271	-	-
Konmare ..	Kerry	13,212	1	0.1
Kilkeel ..	Down	18,077	-	-
Kilkenny ..	Kilkenny	23,001	-	-
Killadysert ..	Clare	8,216	-	-
Killala ..	Mayo	7,856	13	1.7
Killarney ..	Kerry	35,986	56	1.6
Kilmaethomas ..	Waterford	6,830	-	-
Kilmallock ..	Cork and Limerick ..	24,796	-	-
Kilrush ..	Clare	25,647	-	-
Kinsale ..	Cork	15,661	-	-
Larne ..	Antrim	34,414	-	-
Letterkenny ..	Donegal	12,155	15	1.2
Lisnagady ..	Londonderry	19,101	-	-
Limerick ..	Clare and Limerick ..	65,913	-	-
Lisburn ..	Antrim and Down ..	46,328	-	-
Lismore ..	Waterford	12,000	1	0.1
Lisnaskea ..	Fermanagh	15,458	-	-
Listowel ..	Kerry and Limerick ..	34,237	-	-
Londonderry ..	Donegal and Londonderry ..	63,328	10	0.2
Longford ..	Longford	21,124	-	-
Loughrea ..	Galway	19,149	-	-
Lurgan ..	Antrim, Armagh, and Down ..	53,609	-	-
Macroon ..	Cork	21,418	-	-
Magherafelt ..	Londonderry	36,107	12	0.3
Mallow ..	Cork	21,216	-	-
Manorhamilton ..	Leitrim	29,616	7	0.3
Middleton ..	Cork	19,622	-	-
Millford ..	Donegal	19,393	104	5.4
Millstreet ..	Cork	19,180	6	0.6
Mitchelstown ..	Cork and Limerick ..	13,597	-	-
Mobill ..	Leitrim	18,234	2	0.1
Monaghan ..	Monaghan	26,726	-	-
Mounthallow ..	Galway	14,203	67	4.7
Mountmellick ..	King's and Queen's ..	27,886	-	-
Mullingar ..	Westmeath	26,768	-	-
Naas ..	Kildare and Wicklow ..	37,986	-	-
Navan ..	Meath	14,330	-	-
Newagh ..	Tipperary	23,038	32	1.4

TABLE II.—(continued)—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, &c.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Population in 1911.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females).	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Newcastle ..	Limerick	23,594	—	—
New Ross ..	Carlow, Kilkenny and Wexford ..	28,082	—	—
Newry ..	Armagh and Down ..	49,394	35	0.7
Newtownards ..	Down	44,340	—	—
Oldcastle ..	Cavan and Meath ..	14,254	—	—
Omagh ..	Tyrone	36,440	—	—
Oughterard ..	Galway	16,736	6	0.4
Portanna ..	Galway	8,691	173	19.9
Rathdown ..	Dublin and Wicklow ..	59,734	—	—
Rathdrum ..	Wicklow	28,912	—	—
Rathkeale ..	Limerick	13,863	—	—
Roscommon ..	Roscommon	14,072	2	0.1
Roscrea ..	King's, Queen's, and Tipperary.	16,981	—	—
Scarriff ..	Clare	18,692	2	0.1
Shillelagh ..	Wicklow	8,618	—	—
Sibbthreen ..	Cork	23,476	—	—
Skull ..	Cork	8,643	—	—
Sligo ..	Sligo	38,347	5	0.1
Strabane ..	Donegal and Tyrone ..	34,971	7	0.2
Stranorlar ..	Donegal	13,171	4	0.3
Strokestown ..	Roscommon	13,845	1	0.1
Swineford ..	Mayo	42,751	1,802	44.3
Thomastown ..	Kilkenny	12,594	—	—
Thurles ..	Tipperary	22,455	—	—
Tipperary ..	Limerick and Tipperary ..	31,266	6	0.2
Toberecurry ..	Sligo	18,002	176	9.8
Trillick ..	Kerry	41,683	—	—
Trim ..	Meath	13,241	—	—
Team ..	Galway	29,127	—	—
Tullamore ..	King's and Westmeath ..	21,922	—	—
Urklingford ..	Kilkenny and Tipperary ..	8,384	—	—
Waterford ..	Kilkenny and Waterford ..	47,692	8	0.2
Westport ..	Mayo	33,680	770	22.9
Wexford ..	Wexford	32,691	—	—
Youghal ..	Cork and Waterford ..	13,942	—	—
TOTAL OF IRELAND ..		4,890,219	7,341	1.7

TABLE III.—Showing for each COUNTY and PROVINCE the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (EXCLUDING FEMALES) in 1914, as returned by the Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics, the TOTAL NUMBER OF MALES TWENTY YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARDS according to the Census of 1911, and the PROPORTION of MALE MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the latter number.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Males 20 years of age and upwards.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (EXCLUDING FEMALES).	
		Number.	Rate per 1,000.
LEINSTER :			
Carlow County ..	11,767	—	—
Dublin ..	135,342	—	—
Kildare ..	24,032	1	0.0
Kilkenny ..	24,218	7	0.3
King's ..	18,783	1	0.1
Longford ..	14,443	—	—
Louth ..	19,848	13	0.7
Meath ..	22,085	—	—
Queen's ..	18,582	—	—
Westmeath ..	20,603	—	—
Wexford ..	32,601	—	—
Wicklow ..	19,027	—	—
MUNSTER			
Clare County ..	32,972	2	0.1
Cork ..	119,075	7	0.1
Kerry ..	46,311	44	1.0
Limerick ..	43,873	—	—
Tipperary ..	48,451	36	0.7
Waterford ..	26,169	1	0.0
ULSTER .			
Antrim County ..	127,926	—	—
Armagh ..	34,458	63	1.8
Cavan ..	30,112	—	—
Donegal ..	80,496	1,530	30.3
Down ..	83,276	3	0.0
Fermanagh ..	19,884	2	0.1
Londonderry ..	40,065	23	0.6
Monaghan ..	22,819	—	—
Tyrone ..	44,970	1	0.0
CONNAUGHT :			
Galway County ..	55,332	490	8.9
Leitrim ..	19,775	17	0.9
Mayo ..	54,239	4,222	77.8
Roscommon ..	29,889	417	14.0
Sligo ..	24,476	232	9.5
SUMMARY :			
Leinster Province ..	361,331	22	0.1
Munster ..	317,851	90	0.3
Ulster ..	454,005	1,622	3.6
Connaught ..	183,711	5,378	29.3
TOTAL OF IRELAND ..	1,316,898	7,112	5.4

TABLE IV.—Showing, by PROVINCES, the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) in 1914, not LANDHOLDERS; also the NUMBER OF LANDHOLDERS, and the SIZE of their HOLDINGS.

	PROVINCES.				Total of Ireland.
	Leinster	Munster	Ulster.	Connaught.	
No. of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders.	20	126	1,405	4,448	5,999
No. of Landholders:—					
Holdings not exceeding 1 acre	1	1	1	6	9
Holdings above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres ..	-	1	4	9	14
Holdings above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres ..	1	-	17	14	32
Holdings above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres ..	-	3	28	25	56
Holdings above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres ..	-	2	33	40	75
Total No. of those whose Holdings do not exceed 5 Acres	2	7	83	94	186
Holdings above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres ..	1	2	103	376	482
Holdings above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres ..	-	7	69	292	368
Holdings above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres ..	-	-	19	110	129
Holdings above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres ..	-	-	6	46	52
Holdings above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres ..	-	1	13	44	58
Holdings above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres ..	-	1	12	13	26
Holdings above 40 acres ..	-	1	25	15	41
Total No. of Landholders ..	3	19	330	990	1,342
GROSS TOTAL OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	23	145	1,735	5,438	7,341

TABLE V.—Showing for the year 1914, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the NUMBER of LANDLESS LABOURERS who are either SONS or DAUGHTERS of FARMERS and working on their parents' farms when at home; together with the TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	Number of Landless Labourers who are either Sons or Daughters of Farmers, and working on their parents' farms when at home.			Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.
	Sons.	Daughters.	Total.	
LEINSTER :				
Carlow	-	-	-	-
Dublin	-	-	-	1
Kildare	-	-	-	8
Kilkenny	-	-	-	1
King's	-	-	-	-
Longford	-	-	-	-
Louth	6	-	6	13
Meath	-	-	-	-
Queen's	-	-	-	-
Westmeath	-	-	-	-
Wexford	-	-	-	-
Wicklow	-	-	-	-
Total	6	-	6	23
MUNSTER :				
Clare	1	-	1	2
Cork	1	3	4	12
Kerry	36	35	71	90
Limerick	-	-	-	-
Limerick	23	4	27	40
Tipperary	1	-	1	1
Waterford	-	-	-	-
Total	62	42	104	145
ULSTER :				
Antrim	-	-	-	-
Armagh	31	1	32	66
Cavan	-	-	-	-
Donegal	1,100	105	1,205	1,640
Down	1	-	1	3
Fermanagh	-	-	-	2
Londonderry	8	-	8	23
Monaghan	-	-	-	-
Tyrone	1	-	1	1
Total	1,141	106	1,247	1,735
CONNAUGHT :				
Galway	425	-	425	490
Leitrim	6	-	6	17
Mayo	2,756	00	2,816	4,282
Roscommon	299	-	299	417
Sligo	152	-	152	232
Total	3,638	60	3,698	5,438
TOTAL OF IRELAND ..	4,847	206	5,055	7,311

TABLE VI.—Showing, by COUNTIES and POOR LAW UNIONS, the NUMBER of Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics; the AREA of their HOLDINGS in and the NUMBER who had NOT LEFT their HOMES at the time (month of

Province of

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of M- gatory Agricult- ural En- numerators not Left- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND,								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceed- ing 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceed- ing 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceed- ing 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Total No. not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceed- ing 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceed- ing 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceed- ing 20 acres.
KILDARE COUNTY. Edenderry, part of ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
KILKENNY COUNTY. Waterford, part of ..	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KING'S COUNTY. Birr, part of ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOUTH COUNTY. Dundalk ..	11	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Total ..	11	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

Province of

CLARE COUNTY. Scarriff ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COCK COUNTY, E.R. Kantank Millstreet, part of ..	5 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) as returned by the Statute Acres; the PLACE in which they sought or intended to seek EMPLOYMENT; June, 1914) the Enumerators collected the Returns.

Leinster.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total No. of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry. Included in foregoing columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 50 acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 acres.	Above 100 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.		
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	KILDARE COUNTY. Edenderry, part of
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	3	KILKENNY COUNTY. Waterford, part of
-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	3	Total.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	KING'S COUNTY. Birr, part of
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	5	LOUTH COUNTY. Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	5	Total.

Munster.

-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	CLARE COUNTY. Smarriff.
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	CORK COUNTY, E.B. Kanturk.
-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	Millstreet, part of
-	-	-	-	11	-	-	11	-	Total.

TABLE VI.—

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricult- ural La- bours not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND,								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceed- ing 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceed- ing 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceed- ing 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Total No. not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceed- ing 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceed- ing 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceed- ing 20 acres.
CORK COUNTY, W.R.										
Cashcown ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KERRY COUNTY.										
Cahersiveen ..	19	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	6	-
Kennmare ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killarney ..	54	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Total ..	74	-	1	-	3	2	6	2	6	-
TIPPERARY CO., N.R.										
Newagh ..	30	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Total ..	30	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
TIPPERARY CO., S.R.										
Carriek-on-Suir, part of ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary, part of ..	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WATERFORD COUNTY										
Lismore ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Province of										
ANNAGH COUNTY.										
Castleblayney, part of Newry ..	24 24	1 -	- 1	1 2	1 -	1 1	4 4	2 4	1 2	1 -
Total ..	48	1	1	3	1	2	8	6	3	1

continued.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total No. of Migra- tory Agri- cultural La- bourers	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migrant Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the inquiry. Included in foregoing columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not ex- ceed- ing 25 acres.	Above 25 and not ex- ceed- ing 30 acres.	Above 30 and not ex- ceed- ing 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Else- where in Ireland.		
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	CORK COUNTY, W.I.R.
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	Castletown.
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	Total.
-	-	1	1	33	1	1	31	0	KERRY COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	Cahersiveen.
-	-	-	-	50	-	-	50	14	Kennmare.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Killarney.
-	-	1	1	90	1	1	88	20	Total.
-	-	-	-	32	-	-	32	0	TIPPERARY Co., N.R.
-	-	-	-	32	-	-	32	5	Nonagh.
-	-	-	-	32	-	-	32	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	TIPPERARY Co., S.R.
-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	Carrick-on-Suir, part of.
-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	Tipperary, part of.
-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	Total.
-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	WATERFORD COUNTY.
-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	Lismore.
-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	Total.

Ulster.

-	-	-	-	32	19	3	10	13	ARMAGH COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	34	17	4	13	-	Castleblayney, pt. of.
-	-	-	-	68	36	7	23	13	Newry "
-	-	-	-	68	36	7	23	13	Total.

TABLE VI.—

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricult- ural La- bourers not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND,								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceed- ing 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceed- ing 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceed- ing 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Total No. not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceed- ing 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceed- ing 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceed- ing 20 acres.
DONEGAL COUNTY.										
Donegal	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Dunfanaghy	344	-	-	-	11	4	15	17	8	5
Glenatics	703	-	3	14	16	25	58	77	53	13
Inishowen	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Lettorkenny	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millford	99	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-
Strabane, part of ..	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stranorlar	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,320	-	3	14	27	31	75	97	66	18
FERMANAGH COUNTY										
Irvinestown, part of	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LONDONDERRY COUNTY.										
Coleraine	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry, part of	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magherafelt	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

continued.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total No. of Migrant Agricultural Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migrant Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the inquiry, included in foregoing column.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.		
-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	DONEGAL COUNTY.
2	1	-	2	394	-	371	23	28	Donegal.
4	11	12	23	1,050	-	1,039	11	154	Dumfries.
-	-	-	-	60	1	58	1	15	Glenelg.
-	-	-	-	15	2	8	5	6	Inishowen.
-	-	-	-	104	6	97	1	4	Letterkenny.
-	-	-	-	7	-	5	2	-	Millford.
-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	1	Strabane, part of.
0	12	12	25	1,640	9	1,588	43	208	Stranorlar.
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	FERRANAGH COUNTY
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	Irvinestown, part of.
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	Total.
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	LONDONDERRY COUNTY.
-	1	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	Colemine.
-	-	-	-	12	-	8	4	4	Londonderry, part of.
-	1	-	-	23	-	18	5	4	Magherafelt.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Total.

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricult- ural Lab- ourers not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND.								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceed- ing 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceed- ing 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceed- ing 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Total No. not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceed- ing 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceed- ing 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceed- ing 20 acres.
TYRONE COUNTY.										
Irinestown part of	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Province of										
GALWAY COUNTY.										
Ballinasloe, part of	5	2	2	-	2	1	7	-	-	-
Clifden ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Galway ..	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glennasmaddy ..	206	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	6	8
Mountbellew ..	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oughterard ..	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tram ..	157	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	7
Total ..	444	3	2	-	2	3	10	8	9	11
LEITHEN COUNTY.										
Carriek-on-Shannon, part of	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Minnorhamilton ..	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moyle ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total ..	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-

continued.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total No. of Migra- tory Agricultural Labourers	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migrant Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the inquiry, furnished in foregoing columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not ex- ceed- ing 25 acres.	Above 25 and not ex- ceed- ing 30 acres.	Above 30 and not ex- ceed- ing 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Else- where in Ireland.		
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	TYRONE COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	Irvinestown part of
									Total.

Connaught.

								GALWAY COUNTY.	
-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	5	Ballinasloe, part of
-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	Clifden.
-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	1	Galway.
4	2	-	-	226	208	13	5	2	Glennamaddy.
-	-	-	-	67	66	1	-	11	Mountbellew.
-	-	-	-	6	-	4	2	-	Oughterard.
1	1	-	-	173	173	-	-	60	Team.
5	3	-	-	490	447	20	23	79	Total.
-	-	-	-	8	2	6	-	5	LEITRIM COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7	2	Carrick-on-Shannon,
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	part of,
									Manorhamilton.
									Mohill.
-	-	-	-	17	4	6	7	7	Total.

TABLE VI.—

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS	Number of Mi- gratory Agricult- ural La- bourers not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND,								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceed- ing 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceed- ing 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceed- ing 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Total No. not ex- ceed- ing 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceed- ing 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceed- ing 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceed- ing 20 acres.
MAYO COUNTY.										
Ballina	328	-	2	-	-	11	13	20	8	2
Ballinrobe ..	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belmullet ..	260	1	-	2	-	6	9	24	-	-
Castlebar ..	360	1	-	1	-	3	5	44	25	8
Claremorris ..	332	-	-	-	1	-	1	15	27	18
Killalea ..	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swinsford ..	1,450	-	-	1	5	3	9	169	175	42
Westport ..	666	-	4	10	17	11	42	47	3	5
Total ..	3,475	2	6	14	23	34	79	320	238	75
ROSCOMMON COUNTY.										
Ashlone, part of ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boyle,	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1
Corrck-on-Shannon, part of ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Castlerough ..	299	-	1	-	-	-	1	37	33	14
Roscommon ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Strokestown ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total ..	314	1	1	-	-	1	3	38	35	18
SLEIGO COUNTY.										
Boyle, part of ..	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3
Sligo	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tobacurry ..	163	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	7	3
Total ..	200	-	-	-	-	2	2	10	8	6
PROVINCES.										
PROVINCES.										
LEINSTER ..	30	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
MUNSTER ..	126	1	1	-	3	2	7	2	7	-
ULSTER ..	1,405	1	4	17	28	33	83	103	60	10
CONNAUGHT ..	4,448	6	9	14	25	40	94	376	292	110
TOTAL OF IRELAND	5,909	9	14	32	56	75	186	482	368	129

continued.

AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total No. of Migrant Agricultural Labourers	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migrant Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.		
2	1	-	-	360	366	15	-	108	MAYO COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	34	28	6	-	4	Ballina.
1	1	1	5	307	113	194	-	7	Ballinrobe.
1	2	1	3	449	443	7	-	51	Belmullet.
8	11	4	1	437	437	-	-	83	Castlebar.
-	-	-	-	13	12	1	-	-	Claremorris.
22	21	3	-	1,892	1,687	4	1	319	Killalea.
2	1	2	2	770	678	92	-	18	Swineford.
									Waspoot.
30	37	11	11	4,282	3,902	319	1	560	Total.
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	ROSCOMMON COUNTY.
-	-	-	-	15	9	6	-	2	Athlone, part of.
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	Boyle.
5	2	2	-	393	393	-	-	20	Carriek-on-Shannon.
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	part of.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	Castlerough.
									Roscommon.
5	2	2	-	417	409	6	2	22	Strokestown.
-	1	-	-	51	49	11	-	15	Total.
-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	1	SLIGO COUNTY.
-	1	-	4	176	176	-	-	43	Boyle, part of.
-	2	-	4	232	216	11	5	59	Sligo.
									Tobacco.
									Total.

PROVINCES.

									PROVINCES.
-	-	-	-	28	14	1	8	8	LEINSTER.
-	1	1	1	145	1	1	143	25	MUNSTER.
6	13	12	25	1,735	45	1,615	75	225	ULSTER.
46	44	13	15	5,438	5,098	362	38	757	CONNAUGHT.
52	58	20	41	7,341	5,098	1,979	204	1,015	TOTAL OF IRELAND.

TABLE VII.—Showing the NUMBER of TEMPORARY EMIGRANTS who left each of the undermentioned PORTS in each month of the year 1914, for EMPLOYMENT in ENGLAND or SCOTLAND.

Ports.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total for Year.
Belfast ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Belfast ..	137	119	137	129	150	122	123	140	120	157	96	124	1,584
Cork ..	43	70	71	94	99	53	50	75	64	76	60	25	739
Dundalk ..	11	13	24	23	13	30	17	17	2	6	—	2	187
Greenore ..	5	17	36	70	231	1,016	22	2	—	8	27	7	2,081
Larne ..	35	14	15	12	27	40	23	150	23	3	4	—	343
Londonderry	128	183	175	100	246	1,247	355	123	70	110	119	103	3,309
Newry ..	14	3	7	1	3	9	8	0	7	9	7	2	80
Portrush ..	6	3	12	2	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
Rosslare ..	30	40	41	37	47	55	53	43	69	71	36	32	594
Sligo ..	10	13	15	45	38	212	4	6	5	1	—	—	353
Waterford ..	130	114	79	128	150	154	140	182	212	124	116	107	1,636
Westport ..	6	1	—	10	43	879	8	1	—	1	—	—	934
TOTAL ..	576	505	632	716	1,090	4,435	982	901	572	509	457	401	11,616 [†]

* Comprising 10,141 males and 1,675 females.

† Of this total approximately 3,600 are estimated to be Migrant Labourers employed in agricultural and harvest work in Great Britain.

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING the WAGES of PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in IRELAND in 1914.

Average Rates of Money Wages per Week.

Leinster.

Permanent Farm Hands.	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		Remarks.
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
CO. CARLOW.							
Ploughmen	5 6	6 6	10 0	12 6	12 0	14 6	Some scarcity owing to direct labour on road and to army recruiting. Wages rising. Winter wages about 1s. per week less than summer.
Cattlemen	5 0	6 6	9 3	10 9	11 6	12 9	
General Farm Labourers	5 0	6 0	9 0	10 9	11 0	12 0	
Boys	3 6	4 6	—	—	7 6	10 3	
CO. DUBLIN.							
Ploughmen	6 0	7 6	12 6	14 0	15 3	17 0	No scarcity. Bonus sometimes at harvest of 51 to 52. Winter wages in some parts about 1s. 6d. per week less.
Cattlemen	5 6	7 0	11 2	12 0	14 6	16 3	
General Farm Labourers	5 6	7 0	10 9	12 0	14 0	15 6	
Boys	3 0	4 0	—	—	8 0	11 9	
CO. KILDARE.							
Ploughmen	0 6	3 0	11 6	15 0	14 6	16 9	Some scarcity in Aug. and Sep. owing to army enlistment. Extra pay at harvest and threshing. Winter wages about 1s. 4d. per week less.
Cattlemen	7 9	8 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	
General Farm Labourers	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	13 4	
Boys	3 6	4 0	—	—	9 9	11 3	
CO. KILKENNY.							
Ploughmen	5 9	6 9	10 3	10 9	11 3	12 9	Supply of labour shortened by calling up of army reservists. Wages rising. Winter wages about 1s. less per week.
Cattlemen	5 3	6 3	9 9	10 0	9 3	10 9	
General Farm Labourers	5 3	6 0	9 0	10 0	9 9	11 6	
Boys	3 9	4 0	—	—	6 9	7 9	
KING'S CO.							
Ploughmen	5 6	6 6	9 0	10 9	12 0	13 0	Direct labour on road caused some shortage. Winter wages about 1s. 6d. less per week.
Cattlemen	5 0	5 9	6 0	9 5	13 0	16 0	
General Farm Labourers	5 0	5 6	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 9	
Boys	3 6	4 0	—	—	7 3	8 9	
CO. LONGFORD.							
Ploughmen	7 0	7 0	8 5	10 0	12 0	15 0	Scarcity of labour felt at harvest and since, owing to men joining the army. Wages rising. Winter wages about 2s. 0d. less per week.
Cattlemen	7 0	7 0	7 9	9 6	11 0	13 0	
General Farm Labourers	6 3	7 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	
Boys	3 0	4 6	—	—	6 0	7 6	
CO. LOUTH.							
Ploughmen	6 0	7 6	10 0	11 0	12 3	14 0	Scarcity at harvest and during threshing. Several labourers have joined the army and navy. Winter and summer wages about the same.
Cattlemen	5 9	6 9	9 0	9 9	10 3	11 6	
General Farm Labourers	6 0	7 3	8 3	9 5	11 5	12 9	
Boys	4 3	5 0	—	—	7 8	8 6	
CO. MEATH.							
Ploughmen	6 0	7 3	9 0	11 3	11 0	13 9	Some scarcity at haymaking and harvest; extra pay given at those seasons. Winter wages about 1s. per week less.
Cattlemen	6 0	6 0	8 6	10 3	11 5	12 9	
General Farm Labourers	5 6	6 3	8 0	9 3	10 6	12 0	
Boys	4 0	4 9	—	—	3 0	8 6	

TABLE VIII.—WAGES of PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in IRELAND in 1914—continued.

Permanent Farm Hands.	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		Remarks.
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
QUEEN'S CO.							
Ploughmen	6 3	7 0	6 6	11 3	12 9	14 3	Labour scarce owing to army enlistment; summer and winter wages about the same.
Cottlemen	6 0	6 9	9 3	10 9	12 3	13 6	
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	6 0	7 6	8 9	10 6	12 4	
Boys	3 9	4 6	—	—	7 9	9 0	
CO. WESTMERE.							
Ploughmen	6 0	7 3	8 6	10 6	11 3	13 3	Direct labour on road has caused some scarcity of agricultural labour. Winter wages about 2s. less per week.
Cottlemen	5 9	6 3	8 6	9 9	9 9	12 3	
General Farm Labourers ..	4 9	5 9	6 3	8 3	8 3	10 0	
Boys	3 6	4 3	—	—	6 3	8 0	
CO. WEXFORD.							
Ploughmen	9 0	7 0	9 6	11 6	12 6	13 6	Labour particularly scarce during last season owing to calling up of army reservists and to voluntary enlistment. Wages rising. Winter wages about 1s. 6d. per week less in some places.
Cottlemen	5 6	6 3	9 3	10 9	11 3	12 6	
General Farm Labourers ..	3 9	6 0	8 3	6 3	10 6	11 9	
Boys	3 6	3 0	—	—	7 0	8 3	
CO. WICKLOW.							
Ploughmen	5 0	7 3	6 6	11 6	11 9	14 0	No scarcity of labour marked. Winter wages in some parts about 2s. per week less.
Cottlemen	5 3	6 3	8 9	10 0	11 0	12 3	
General Farm Labourers ..	4 9	6 6	8 3	10 0	10 6	12 3	
Boys	3 0	4 3	—	—	6 3	7 9	
Munster.							
CO. CLARE.							
Ploughmen	6 3	7 6	10 9	12 0	14 3	16 3	Labour scarce, especially at harvest time. Wages have risen. Winter wages about 2s. 6d. per week less than summer.
Cottlemen	6 0	7 3	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 6	
General Farm Labourers ..	5 0	6 0	9 3	10 6	11 9	14 9	
Boys	4 3	5 3	—	—	8 6	10 3	
CO. COKE, R.H.							
Ploughmen	7 0	9 0	9 6	11 6	13 6	15 9	Labour becoming more scarce. Many army reservists called up; wages rising. Winter wages about 2s. 6d. less per week.
Cottlemen	6 3	7 4	8 0	9 4	11 3	13 3	
General Farm Labourers ..	6 6	7 9	7 9	9 3	11 6	13 9	
Boys	4 9	6 9	—	—	7 6	9 3	
CO. COKE, W.B.							
Ploughmen	6 3	7 6	6 9	10 9	13 6	15 0	Scarcity at harvest in some places. Winter wages about 1s. 6d. less per week.
Cottlemen	5 3	6 6	7 6	8 9	11 3	12 9	
General Farm Labourers ..	5 3	6 3	7 0	8 3	11 0	12 3	
Boys	4 6	5 6	—	—	8 0	10 0	

TABLE VIII.—WAGES OF PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in IRELAND in 1914—continued.

Permanent Farm Hands.	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		Remarks.
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
CO. KERRY.							
Ploughmen	8 6	9 3	10 3	11 9	15 6	17 3	Labour very scarce. Farmers co-operate to help each other at busy seasons. Wages have risen. Winter wages about 2s. per week less.
Cattlemen	6 9	7 6	9 9	10 6	12 3	13 0	
General Farm Labourers	7 3	8 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	14 6	
Boys	5 4	6 6	—	—	9 9	11 3	
CO. LIMERICK.							
Ploughmen	7 6	8 6	10 0	11 3	12 9	14 3	Some scarcity of labour in summer and autumn. Winter wages about 2s. 6d. less per week.
Cattlemen	6 9	7 9	9 6	10 6	11 6	13 9	
General Farm Labourers	7 0	8 0	9 6	10 6	12 3	14 0	
Boys	5 3	6 0	—	—	8 0	9 6	
CO. TIFPERARY, N.E.							
Ploughmen	6 0	7 3	9 6	11 9	14 3	16 9	Labour scarce at hay and corn harvest. Winter wages about 2s. 6d. per week less.
Cattlemen	5 4	6 6	8 3	10 3	11 3	14 0	
General Farm Labourers	5 3	6 6	8 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	
Boys	3 4	4 9	—	—	7 9	9 3	
CO. TIFPERARY, S.E.							
Ploughmen	6 9	7 9	10 6	12 6	12 9	15 0	Labour scarce, especially since outbreak of the war. Winter wages about 2s. less per week.
Cattlemen	6 3	7 3	10 0	11 9	13 0	14 6	
General Farm Labourers	5 9	6 9	8 6	10 6	11 9	13 6	
Boys	4 3	5 3	—	—	6 6	8 6	
CO. WATERFORD.							
Ploughmen	7 6	8 6	10 9	13 3	12 9	14 0	General scarcity of labour. Wages have risen in places. Winter wages about 2s. less per week.
Cattlemen	6 6	7 5	8 9	10 3	11 3	12 9	
General Farm Labourers	5 9	6 6	8 3	9 6	10 1	11 6	
Boys	4 0	4 8	—	—	7 0	8 6	
Ulster.							
CO. ANTRIM.							
Ploughmen	8 9	10 3	12 9	14 9	15 9	17 6	Labour scarce, especially since outbreak of the war. Wages have risen somewhat. Winter wages about 2s. less per week.
Cattlemen	7 6	9 0	11 0	12 6	14 9	16 9	
General Farm Labourers	7 0	8 9	11 3	13 9	13 9	15 6	
Boys	6 0	7 3	—	—	10 3	12 0	
CO. ARMAGH.							
Ploughmen	8 0	9 3	10 3	11 3	13 3	15 6	Labour scarce owing to direct labour on road, and to factory employment. Winter wages about 1s. 6d. less per week.
Cattlemen	6 6	8 0	9 3	10 9	12 3	14 6	
General Farm Labourers	6 4	7 6	8 3	10 0	11 0	13 0	
Boys	5 0	6 3	—	—	8 3	9 9	

TABLE VIII.—WAGES OF PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in IRELAND in 1914—continued.

Permanent Farm Hands.	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		Remarks.
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
CO. CAVAN.							
Ploughmen	7 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	12 3	15 0	Some scarcity at spring and harvest. Winter wages about 2s. per week less.
Cattlemen	6 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	
General Farm Labourers	6 0	8 3	8 0	10 3	9 0	12 0	
Boys	4 0	6 3	-	-	8 0	9 0	
CO. DONEGAL.							
Ploughmen	7 3	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	Some scarcity in places owing to the war, also to migration of labourers to Scotland at hay and corn harvest. Wages increased in parts. Winter wages about 2s. per week less.
Cattlemen	7 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	
General Farm Labourers	6 3	7 3	8 0	10 3	10 0	12 0	
Boys	4 0	5 0	-	-	8 3	10 0	
CO. DOW.							
Ploughmen	7 0	10 0	13 2	16 2	14 0	17 0	Some scarcity at harvest season. Winter and summer wages about the same.
Cattlemen	6 0	9 3	12 3	15 0	13 0	16 0	
General Farm Labourers	6 0	8 0	9 0	12 3	13 0	15 0	
Boys	4 0	6 0	-	-	9 3	12 0	
CO. FERMANAGH.							
Ploughmen	8 0	10 3	10 0	12 3	14 3	16 0	Labour scarce, partly owing to army enlistment. Winter wages about 2s. less per week.
Cattlemen	7 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	11 3	13 0	
General Farm Labourers	7 3	8 3	8 0	11 3	11 0	14 0	
Boys	6 0	7 0	-	-	8 0	11 3	
CO. LONGFORD.							
Ploughmen	8 0	10 0	9 0	12 3	12 3	15 0	Labour scarce, especially since the outbreak of the war. Wages tend to rise. Winter wages about 2s. per week less.
Cattlemen	6 0	8 3	9 0	11 3	10 0	12 0	
General Farm Labourers	6 0	10 3	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 3	
Boys	4 0	5 0	-	-	8 0	8 0	
CO. MONAGHAN.							
Ploughmen	8 0	10 3	10 0	12 0	15 0	17 0	Labour scarce; farmers' sons joining army. Winter and summer wages about the same.
Cattlemen	7 3	8 3	8 0	10 3	13 0	15 0	
General Farm Labourers	7 0	7 0	8 3	10 0	12 3	14 3	
Boys	4 0	6 3	-	-	8 3	11 0	
CO. TYRONE.							
Ploughmen	7 0	9 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	Labour scarce; men have joined the army. Winter wages 2s. less per week in some localities.
Cattlemen	7 0	9 0	7 0	10 0	9 3	13 0	
General Farm Labourers	6 0	8 0	6 0	9 3	9 3	13 0	
Boys	4 3	6 0	-	-	5 0	10 0	

TABLE VIII.—WAGES OF PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN IRELAND in 1914—*continued*.

Connaught.

Permanent Farm Hands.	With Board and Lodging		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		Remarks.
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
CO. GALWAY.							
Ploughmen	7 0	8 3	10 0	12 0	12 9	15 6	Some scarcity in summer and harvest owing to migration to England. Winter wages about 2s. less per week.
Cattlemen	6 0	7 3	9 9	11 6	12 6	14 0	
General Farm Labourers	5 3	6 9	8 9	10 3	10 9	12 9	
Boys	3 9	4 9	—	—	7 9	9 9	
CO. LETCHAM.							
Ploughmen	6 3	9 3	9 6	10 0	12 0	14 0	Labour scarce at seed-time and harvest. Winter wages about 2s. 6d. per week less.
Cattlemen	5 0	6 3	7 0	10 0	11 6	14 0	
General Farm Labourers	6 0	9 0	8 6	9 6	11 0	13 0	
Boys	4 3	5 0	—	—	7 0	9 3	
CO. MAYO.							
Ploughmen	7 9	9 6	11 0	12 9	12 0	14 3	Labour very scarce in summer and autumn owing to large migration to England and Scotland. Wages have risen. Winter wages about 2s. less per week.
Cattlemen	7 0	7 9	7 3	9 0	10 6	12 0	
General Farm Labourers	6 0	7 9	8 3	10 3	11 0	12 9	
Boys	4 0	5 0	—	—	7 6	9 6	
CO. ROSCOMMON.							
Ploughmen	6 3	7 3	12 0	13 0	12 3	14 0	Labour scarce. Slight increase in wages. Winter wages about 2s. less weekly.
Cattlemen	5 6	7 0	8 6	10 3	12 3	14 0	
General Farm Labourers	5 6	6 3	8 6	9 0	11 3	12 6	
Boys	3 6	3 9	—	—	4 0	8 0	
CO. SLEIGO.							
Ploughmen	7 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	11 6	13 6	Some scarcity, partly owing to the war. Small farmers help each other at busy times. Winter wages about 1s. 6d. less per week.
Cattlemen	5 6	7 0	7 6	10 0	11 0	13 6	
General Farm Labourers	5 6	7 0	8 9	10 0	10 9	13 6	
Boys	4 9	6 9	—	—	7 9	10 0	

DUBLIN CASTLE,

29th July, 1915.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report and Tables relating to Irish Agricultural Labourers for the year 1914.

I am,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

E. O'FARRELL.

The Secretary,

Department of Agriculture and

Technical Instruction,

Dublin.